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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/711,926	10/13/2004	Suzanne Berlin	03292.102030	5925	
66569 7590 04/05/2007 FITZPATRICK CELLA (AMEX)			EXAMINER		
30 ROCKEFEI	LLER PLAZA		TSUI, WILSON W		
NEW YORK, NY 10112			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2178		
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SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVER	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MO	NTHS	04/05/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/711,926	BERLIN ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Wilson Tsui	2178			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status					
 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 January 2007</u>. 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final. 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. 					
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 18-27 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 18-27 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(PTO.413)			
2) Notice of References Cited (PTO-692) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate			

Art Unit: 2178 -

DETAILED ACTION

- 1. This action is in response to the amendment filed on: 1/25/2007.
- Claims 1-17 have been cancelled. Claims 18-27 are new, and currently pending.
 Claims 18, 23 are independent claims.
- 3. Prior rejections for claims 1-17 are withdrawn, since the corresponding claims have been cancelled in the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 18-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis et al (US Patent: 7076728, Issued: Jul. 11, 2006, filed: Dec. 22, 2000), in further view of Meyer ("aTool Creating Validated XML Documents on the Fly Using MS Word, published: October 23, 2002, pages: 113-121).

With regards to claim 18, Davis et al teaches a method comprising:

Obtaining an XML tag identifying a selected webpage interface element, wherein the XML tag is utilized in a plurality of webpages to identify a plurality of occurrences of the selected webpage interface element (column 9, lines 25-46: whereas, an XML tag is obtained, such that each XML tag identifies a selected webpage interface element/fragment)

Art Unit: 2178

on the type of XML tag);

Accessing a configuration file corresponding to the XML tag, wherein the configuration file provides data formatting rules for the selected webpage interface element, based on the XML tag (column 9, lines 25-67: whereas, fragments are associated with a configuration file/DTD, that provides rules for how data is formatted/structured, based

Formatting rules from the configuration file changes an appearance of the selected webpage interface element in the plurality of web pages (column 10, lines 6-20: whereas, the DTD includes rules for including/specifying fragments for inclusion/appearance in a plurality of web pages as explained in column 14, lines 64-67, and column 21, lines 3-9, and column 19, lines 45-48).

However, Davis et al does not expressly teach:

Editing the configuration file to change the data formatting rules for the selected web page interface element, and wherein the changed data formatting rules resulting from the edited configuration file changes an appearance of the selected webpage interface element in the plurality of web pages.

Meyer teaches editing the configuration file to change the data formatting rules for the selected page element (Figure 4: whereas a mapping dialog is used to change the formatting rules in a DTD for a selected page element).

Wherein the changed data formatting rules resulting from the edited configuration file changes an appearance of the selected page interface element in a plurality of pages (P116-4: whereas, the mapping rules resulting from the edited DTD file

Art Unit: 2178

changes/updates the formatting of a particular user interface element on a page/document).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Davis et al's configuration file/XSL file, such that the configuration file can be modified, as taught by Meyer. The combination of Davis et al, and Meyer would have allowed Davis et al to have "defined the element types offered to the author, their required nesting structure, and possibly their attributes" (page 116, Section 3.1, P116-6).

With regards to claim 19, which depends on claim 18, Davis et al teaches storing a plurality of configuration files corresponding to the plurality of web pages in a database (column 21, lines 48-67: whereas a plurality of configuration/DTD files are generated/stored).

With regards to claim 20, which depends on claim 20, Davis et al teaches determining a file type of the XML tag, wherein the editing of the configuration file is based on the determined file type of the XML tag (whereas a configuration file/DTD is edited to specify/identify the type of fragment (specified through XML, as explained in column 10, lines 6-20), that includes compound fragments (such that a compound fragment can include/refer to file types such as HTML).

With regards to claim 21, which depends on claim 20, Davis et al teaches wherein the file type is one of JSP, HTML, ASP and PHP, as similarly explained in the rejection for claim 20, and is rejected under similar rationale.

Art Unit: 2178

With regards to claim 22, which depends on claim 18, Davis et al teaches wherein the selected webpage interface element is one of: a user-input field; a graphics box, a button, a check box, a radio box, a text field, a menu, a list, and a drop-down box (column 11, lines 18-39: whereas a selected web page interface element includes checkboxes/check marks, and drop-down boxes/menus).

With regards to claim 23, Davis et al teaches a system comprising:

A processor, a memory, and control logic (column 4, lines 45-67).

Additionally, Davis et al and Meyer teach ... causing the processor to:

Obtain an XML tag identifying a selected webpage interface element, wherein the XML tag is utilized in a plurality of webpages to identify a plurality of occurrences of the selected webpage interface element; access a configuration file corresponding to the XML tag, wherein the configuration file provides data formatting rules for the selected webpage interface element, based on the XML tag; and edit the configuration file to change the data formatting rules for the selected webpage interface element, wherein the changed data formatting rules resulting from the edited configuration file changes an appearance of the selected webpage interface element in the plurality of webpages, as similarly explained in the rejection for claim 1, and is rejected under similar rationale. With regards to claim 24, which depends on claim 23, for a system performing a method similar to the method of claim 19 is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 25, which depends on claim 23, for a system performing a method similar to the method of claim 20, is rejected under similar rationale.

Art Unit: 2178

With regards to claim 26, which depends on claim 25, for a system performing a method similar to the method of claim 21, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 27, which depends on claim 23, for a system performing a method similar to the method of claim 22, is rejected under similar rationale.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-17 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wilson Tsui whose telephone number is (571)272-7596. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2178

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Wilson Tsui Patent Examiner

Art Unit: 2178 March 28, 2007 STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER